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# Norham and Islandshires Rural District Council

## REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health Year 1958



*Norham*

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1958

To the Chairman and Members of Norham & Islandshires Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year, 1958, regarding the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

This year has been a very favourable one as the estimated mid-year population has remained static at 4,220: the birth rate has increased, although it is still below the national rate, and all the mortality rates are below the national ones.

Only one infant died, giving the low infant mortality rate of 16.94 per 1,000 live births, which compares with the previous year's rate of 38.46, and the rate for England and Wales of 16.40 per 1,000 of the population. No stillbirth was registered. The infant mortality rate for the district is compared with that for England and Wales over a period of 24 years in a graph shown on Page 7. One interesting feature of this graph is the decennial rise in the district rates from 1936. With the relatively small number of births, one expects wide fluctuations in the rates, but on average, it would appear that the district rate is higher from 1946 onwards.

In 1928, with a population of 5,121, it was reported that the death rate was 11.9. per 1,000 of the population, and that, of the 61 deaths, 30 were persons of 65 years and upwards; 15 were persons between 45 and 65 years, and 5 were children under 1 year. The position 30 years later is that the death rate has dropped to 9.00 per 1,000 of the population: the number is 38 and of these, 28 were persons of 65 years and upwards; 8 were persons between 45 and 65 years, and 1 was a child under 1 year.

The death rate for 1958 is still below the 1957 rate of 10.9, and the national rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths actually dropped by 8. Of the 38 deaths, 23, or 60.5%, were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and only 6, or 15.8%, due to cancer. This compares with 60% and 17% respectively, for 1957. 17, out of 23 deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system, were due to heart disease, of which, 7 were assigned to coronary thrombosis.

In the Registrar General's Decennial Supplement on Area Mortality, England and Wales, 1951, the distribution of coronary artery disease is shown graphically in regions, and the higher incidence of deaths from this cause is in the North. There is also a definite gradient in social classes among men aged 20 to 64 years, the higher incidence being in the professional classes and lowest in the partly skilled and unskilled occupations. In this group, married women do not show the same social gradient.

It is interesting to note that the deaths in the same age group from this disease, which occurred in the district, are divided in the Registrar General's classification of occupational groups as follows:

C L A S S I F I C A T I O N	MALE	FEMALE
Class I (Professional etc.)	-	-
Class II (Intermediate occupations)	- (1)	1
Class III (Skilled occupations)	2 (2)	-
Class IV (Partly skilled occupations)	1	-
Class V (Unskilled occupations)	-	-
T O T A L S	3 (3)	1

(Figures in brackets are deaths at age 65 years and over)



Only 6 cancer deaths were registered, one of them credited to lung cancer, whereas two deaths from this cause were registered in 1957 and in 1956, and none in 1955. One case of leukaemia was recorded. Cancer deaths, from 1933 to 1958, are shown graphically on Page 8, and it will be seen that there is no significant change in the incidence. Tuberculosis notifications and deaths for the same period are also shown. The graphs are very encouraging as it will be seen that notifications have fallen, and there has been no death from tuberculosis for three years. In the 1957 Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for England and Wales, it is reported that 'Compared with the figures of five years ago, the fall in deaths from all forms of tuberculosis is 46%.'

Few infectious diseases' notifications were received during the year, though, unfortunately, two cases of poliomyelitis were registered in the month of November. This disease struck a father and son, and I am sorry to report that the father still spends much of his life in a respirator; the son was left with a weakness in his left leg.

The week prior to receipt of this notification, the Editor of the 'Berwick Advertiser,' kindly gave me a leader on the front page of his paper on the dangers of poliomyelitis and the need for protection by vaccination. The following week, the two cases were reported in the same paper and reference made to the Editorial. I thought this publicity, plus the knowledge that two people in the district had been struck by the disease, would have encouraged persons in the 15 to 25 age group to come forward. Unfortunately, this was not the case, and the response between September and 31st December, 1958, by this age group, was very poor. In North Northumberland, only 300 persons, out of an estimated 7,040, had two doses of the vaccine. Early in 1959, efforts will be renewed to encourage persons in this age group to be vaccinated for their own protection. In the Under 15 age group, the response was much more satisfactory, and I am pleased to report that 76% of the children had received two inoculations by the end of the year. 42% received their third booster dose, which is normally given seven months after the primary dose.

A table is given on Page 7, showing the number of children who were immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough, and with triple antigen, which contains, in addition, protection against tetanus.

It is pleasing to report progress with the Cornhill Sewerage Scheme and disappointing to record poor progress in the Holy Island Scheme because of difficulties over design required to meet objections raised previously in respect of the mussel beds. More progress in Slum Clearance was made during the year. Eight demolition orders were confirmed and it is hoped to re-house the families in 1959.

I have included in my report a survey of Local Health Services and would like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the County Medical Officer and his staff, and also from the Secretary of the Berwick upon Tweed Hospital Management Committee.

I must also express my indebtedness to the Editors of the 'Berwick Advertiser,' and 'Northumberland Gazette,' Alnwick, for the help they have given me in publicising the vaccination programme against poliomyelitis.

Again, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their kindness and interest they have shown in my work, and also to the Clerk and Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for their willing co-operation and help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

*Richard Short*

Medical Officer of Health.

## LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES - NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

It is now ten years since the inception of the National Health Service, and although Local Health Services under Part III of the Act are administered by the County Council, I would like to give a resume of these services and also to include the services provided locally by the Regional Hospital Board.

### Administrative Arrangements

In North Northumberland from July, 1948, all the services were administered centrally by the County Medical Officer and the County Health Committee until 20th November, 1951, when an Area Sub-Committee was established for North No. 2 Area. This area included the Urban Districts of Alnwick and Amble, and the Rural Districts of Alnwick and Rothbury. Certain functions were delegated to this Sub-Committee but the central administration continued. On 1st June, 1955, the appointment of Area Executive Medical Officer combined with the post of Medical Officer of Health for the District Councils was made and an office established in Alnwick to carry out the delegated functions. At the same time, an Area Sub-Committee for North No. 1 Area was established and comprised the Borough of Berwick upon Tweed and the Rural Districts of Belford, Glendale and Norham and Islandshires.

The functions under the Act are now divided into two groups:-

- (1) Those administered by the County Health Committee, and
- (2) Those administered by the County Health Committee through the North Area Sub-Committees.

Under Group 1 the County functions include:

- A Care of Mothers and Young Children
- B Midwifery and Home Nursing
- C Health Visiting
- D Mental Health Services

Under Group II the following are administered locally:

- E Ambulance Service
- F Home Help Service
- G Measures relating to the Prevention of Illness and the Care and After-Care of Sick Persons
- H Measures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation
- I Measures in connection with the Prevention of Infectious Disease
- J Health Education
- K Management of Health Centres and other premises vested in the Local Health Authority

### NORTH NO. 1 AREA

#### Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Clinics are held weekly at Berwick and Tweedmouth, fortnightly at Belford, Horncliffe, Lowick, North Berwick, Seahouses, Scremerston and Wooler, and monthly at Milfield and Norham. Four of these clinics are attended by local general practitioners, and the remainder by Medical Officers employed by the County Council.

Ante-natal clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Berwick, and the local doctors see their own patients at these clinics. Elsewhere, the ante-natal care is conducted in the surgery or in the patient's own home.



The Health Visitors and District Nurses attend the Berwick ante-natal clinics with the family doctors, and this co-operation is very commendable and to everyone's advantage.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing

For the purpose of comparison, I have taken the years 1949 and 1958, and it will be seen, by reference to the table below, that there has been a marked decrease in the number of home deliveries.

Districts	Deliveries 1949	Deliveries 1958	Total Visits 1949	Total Visits 1958
Bamburgh	23	-	4112	-
Beadnell	6	-	854	-
Belford	23	6	1885	3506
Berwick	73	18	4490	4633
Cornhill	6	2	1865	1760
Ford	12	5	1728	1766
Holy Island	1	-	1527	214
Ingram	7	-	1522	-
Lowick	10	6	1688	1845
Norham	11	3	1822	2061
Scremerston	7	5	1793	1316
Seahouses	-	6	-	3630
Wooler	21	10	2060	2369
TOTALS:	200	61	25346	23100

It will also be noted that the total number of visits has decreased, but this is due to a reduction in staff and also the type of patient is changing, as many elderly people are now receiving nursing care and attention which claims a considerable amount of the nurse's time.

#### Ambulance Service

The change which has occurred in the Ambulance Service is evident by a study of the following table:

##### Ambulance Service North No. 1 Area, 1949 and 1958

Districts Served		1949	1958
Berwick Borough	Number of Journeys	905	2207
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	Number of Patients	1067	5390
Belford R.D.	Mileage	60366	120454
Glendale R.D.			
<u>Ambulance Car Service</u>			
Berwick Borough	Number of Journeys	263	1240
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	Number of Patients	269	4136
Belford R.D.	Mileage	25236	86177
Glendale R.D.			

#### Home Help Service

NORTH NO. 1 AREA	HOME HELPS EMPLOYED		CASES ASSISTED	
	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.
1949	7	5	59	17
1958	1	32	8	94

Nearly 70% of cases assisted come into the category of elderly chronic cases and many have remained on the books for a few years. Households with chronic illness, infirmity, blindness, tuberculosis or persons living alone, are helped for as long as necessary and this large number of cases is catered for by part-time home helps who travel between cases daily and do domestic duties for these old people so that they can continue to live in their own homes. Home helps are also supplied in households where the mother requires assistance during confinement and where there is an acute emergency owing to illness.

It is of interest to note that 59 full-time cases received assistance in 1949, as against 8 full-time cases in 1958. The majority of these cases were home confinements and the change certainly appears to be due to the increasing number of hospital confinements.

The part-time worker is still found to be more beneficial to the home assisted and the increased number of such workers denotes the fact that more women are being employed in the morning hours. It has also been found more useful to enlist part-time workers who are willing to assist a home full-time for a short period when the need arises, and the use of willing neighbours to act as temporary home helps has been the best way to meet the demands for help in villages where transport is difficult.

The householder is expected to pay for the services of a home help, the amount to be paid being assessed on a scale which takes into account the income of the householder, the number in the family and the amount paid in rent and rates.

1949	NIL to 1/9d. per hour
1958	3d. to 3/3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour ( <u>Minimum</u> charge 2/6d. per week)

(Cases assessed at 3d. per hour who are in receipt of National Assistance, maximum charge 2/6d. per week)

Home helps are paid at the rate recommended by the Northern Provincial Council for Local Authorities' Services:

1949	1/8d. per hour
1958	3/1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour

There is no doubt that the Home Help Service, together with the Home Nursing Service, is of great importance if the pressure on hospital accommodation is to be relieved.

#### Regional Hospital Board Services

In the North No. 1 Area, there are two hospitals: Berwick Infirmary which deals with medical and surgical cases and Castle Hills Maternity Home.

#### Berwick Infirmary:

The existing building was first opened in 1874, when it is believed the available beds were approximately 12. The beds available immediately prior to the introduction of the National Health Service were, at 36, the same as at the present time. The total admission during 1947, amounted to 699 patients, whilst admissions during 1958 were 733. In 1947, only two consultants attended the hospital, one being Mr. E.L. Farquharson, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, and the other, the late Mr. Stenhouse, E.N.T. Specialist. These consultants held monthly outpatients' clinics.



The outpatients' facilities now available are as follows:

C L I N I C	D A Y
Chest	2nd & 4th Wednesdays of each month
Consulting Physician	2nd & 4th Mondays of each month
Consulting Surgeon	Alternate Tuesdays
E.N.T.	Every Friday
Gynaecological & Obstetric	2nd & 4th Thursdays of each month
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance	1st & 3rd Thursdays of each month
Ophthalmology	2nd & 4th or 1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays of each month as applicable
Orthopaedic	Alternate Tuesdays
Psychiatric	Every Friday
Radiological	Every Wednesday
Speech Therapy	Every Thursday
Physiotherapy	Mondays to Fridays
Radiography	Mondays to Fridays

### Castle Hills Maternity Home

This Home was officially opened on 26th February, 1945. The first confinement did not take place until 28th April that year, and from then until 31st December, 1945, there were 101 admissions and 97 births recorded. The number of confinements during the calendar year 1958 was 375.

The following table shows the number of live births occurring at Castle Hills Maternity Home from February, 1945, to the end of December, 1958.

D I S T R I C T	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	TOTALS
Berwick Borough	57	133	136	157	158	139	132	155	161	159	148	165	185	182	2067
Alnwick District	5	24	24	16	28	20	33	8	6	2	2	3	7	10	188
Amble	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belford & District	7	5	16	8	13	24	14	25	7	7	8	5	10	8	159
Birmingham	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blyth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glendale	6	11	20	37	49	46	36	30	29	32	31	37	44	58	466
Lancashire	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leeds	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Morpeth	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Newcastle	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Norham & Islandshires	8	21	29	34	31	30	45	46	41	37	43	37	44	43	489
Scottish	13	7	14	10	27	32	41	31	46	53	51	61	64	74	524
Sheffield	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surrey	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sussex	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Westmorland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WallSEND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kirkby-Stephen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Staffordshires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Barnsley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Buckinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
T O T A L S :	97	203	246	265	310	294	303	297	293	292	286	309	357	375	3927



GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district is 47,011 acres.

The number of inhabited houses is 1,444 and the number of new houses completed during the year is 6.

The rateable value is £30,179 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £118.

The estimated mid-year population is 4,220 and this figure is taken when calculating the Birth and Death Rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	34	25	59
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>34</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>59</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population 13.98

Stillbirths

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths Nil

Total of live and stillbirths 59

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births Nil

Death Rate of Infants Under Four Weeks

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) Nil

Infant Deaths Under One Year

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 16.94

Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 leg. live births) 16.94

Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illeg. live births) Nil

Deaths from Measles Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea Nil

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	23	15	38

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population 9.00

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis Nil

Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes Nil

Deaths from Cancer 6

Table 1CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1
" " Lung, Bronchus	-	1	1
" " Breast	-	-	-
" " Uterus	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	4	-	4
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	3	2	5
Coronary Disease, Angina	6	1	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
Other Heart Disease	2	5	7
Other Circulatory Disease	1	-	1
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	2	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>38</u>

Table 2INFANT MORTALITY

During the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Cause of Death	Age	Place of Death
Prematurity	I month	Castle Hills Maternity Home, Berwick upon Tweed

# INFANT MORTALITY

Death Rates at ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births in Norham & Islandshires Rural District and England & Wales, 1935 - 1958.

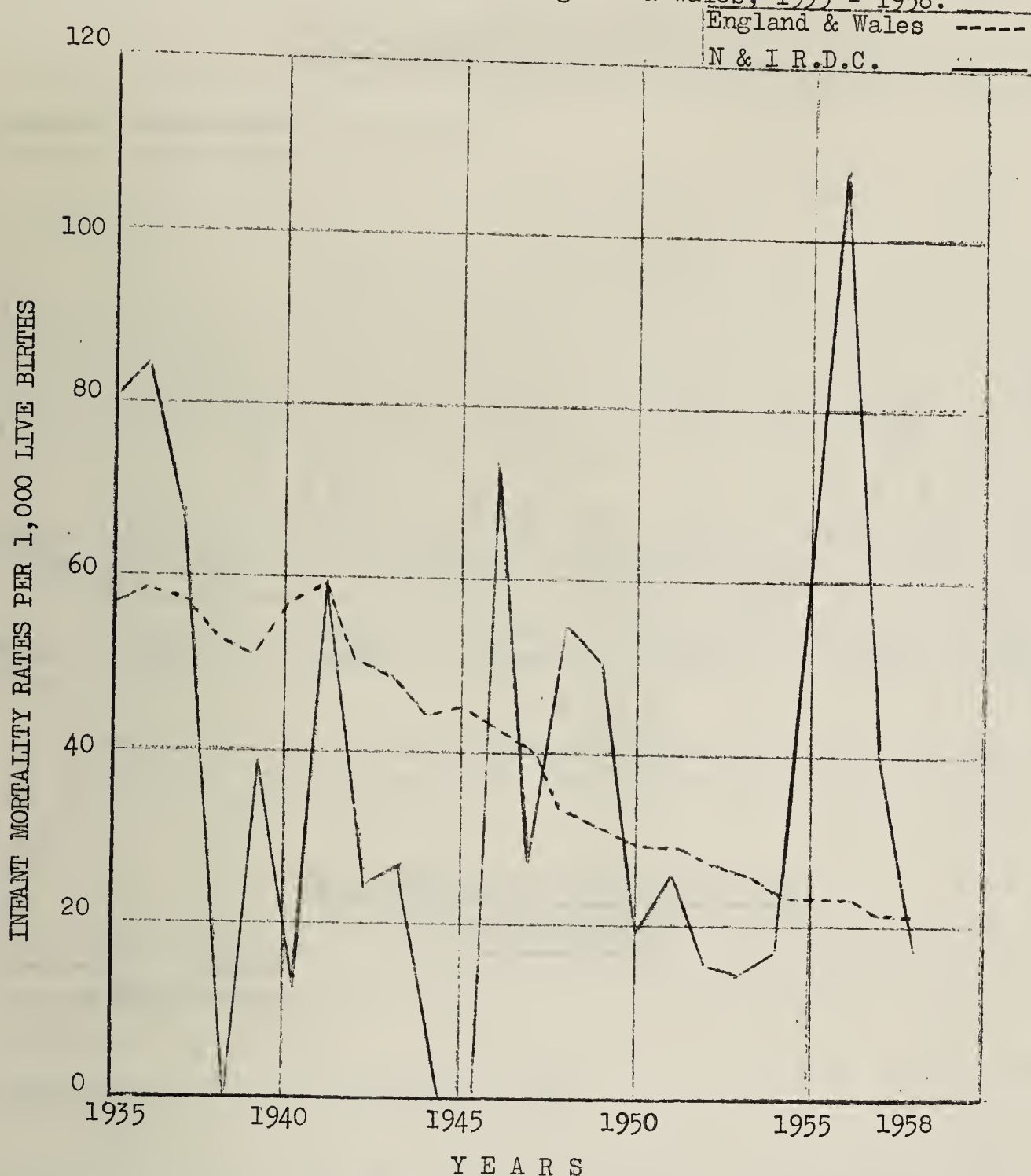


Table 3

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

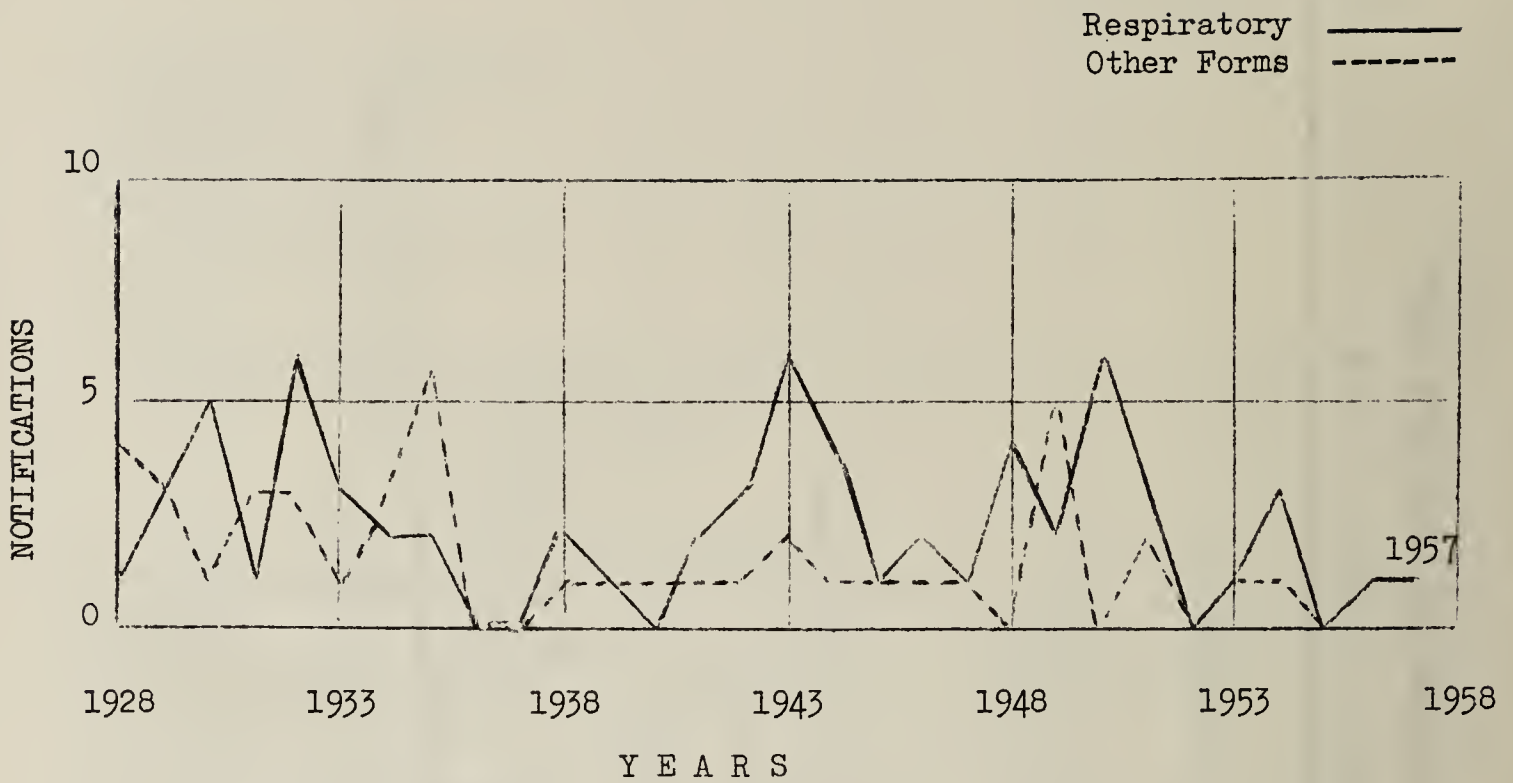
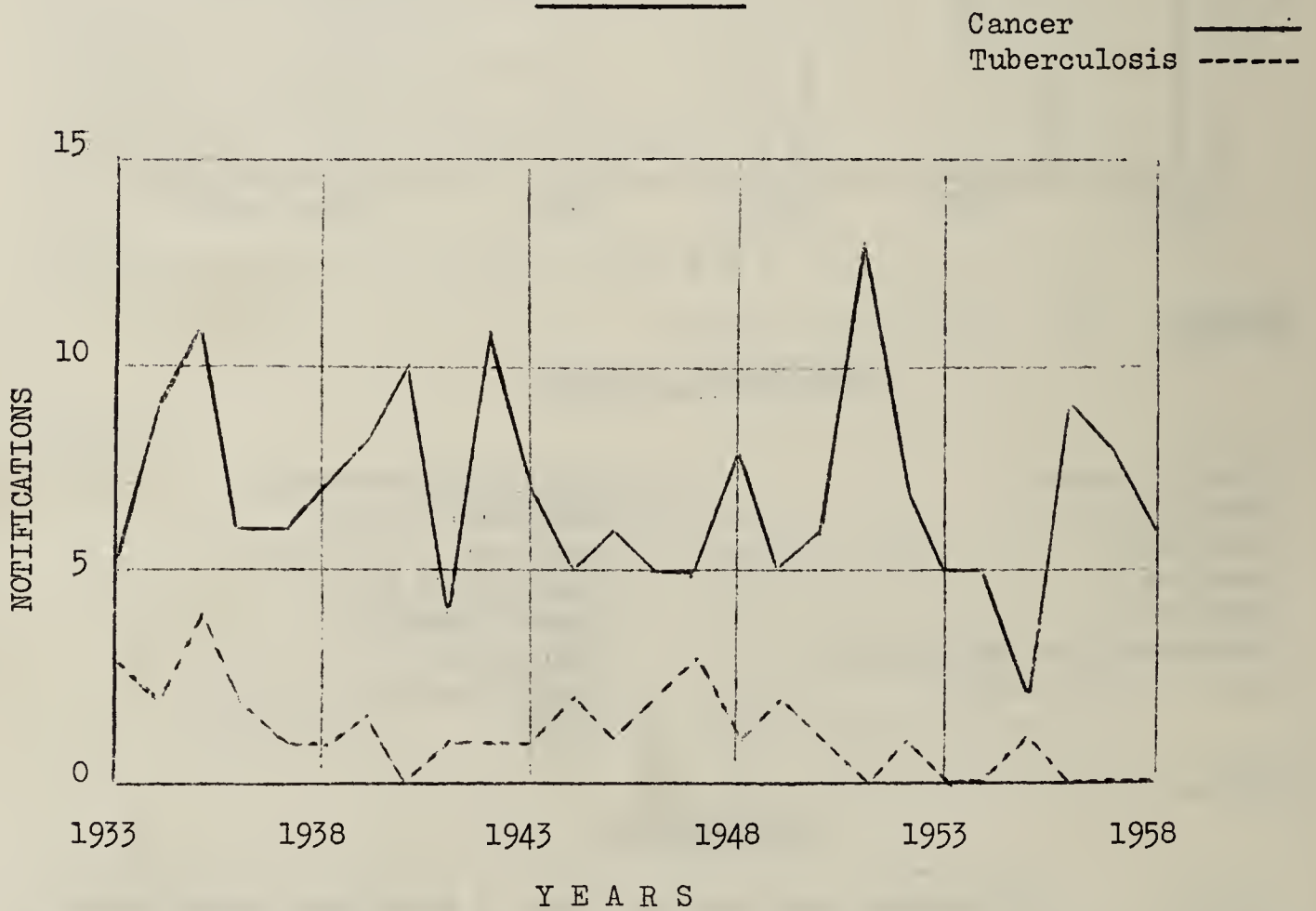
Scarlet Fever	3	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Whooping Cough	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Diphtheria	-	Smallpox	-
Measles	-	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia	-	Enteric Fever	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	Erysipelas	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	Food Poisoning	-

Table 4

## IMMUNISATION

Triple Antigen			Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations					Secondary (Reinforcing) Injections		
Under 1	1-4	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	1-4	5-14	Total
7	3	10	44	2	-	-	46	7	13	20



TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS 1928 to 1957DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS1933 to 1957

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Norham & Islandshires Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

The District Council's Water Supply position has not materially changed during the year, though consumption, not unexpectedly, has increased. At the moment, however, from all the District Council water undertakings, Cornhill is the one giving most concern during the summer months of each year, when production barely tops consumption. An extension to the present Glendale Regional Water Mains, to cover this area, including the hamlets of Donaldson's Lodge, Harper Ridge and Tillmouth, appears to be the sanest solution.

Of the two new Sewerage Schemes in hand last year, the one serving Cornhill Village was materially completed at the end of the year, but the rate of progress of the work, despite the inclement weather, left much to be desired.

The Sewerage Scheme for Holy Island shows little material progress during the year, but various items are being ironed out in order to facilitate a commencement in 1959.

The Sewerage systems of East Ord, Horncliffe and Norham Villages are most unsatisfactory, and it is essential that new schemes including treatment plants be introduced in the future.

#### PLANS

There were fifty-five plans deposited during the year, together with the necessary applications, under the Planning Act and Local Byelaws.

Of these applications, fifty-one were approved and four refused permission to develop.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Survey of premises and test baiting revealed no major infestations of rodents. Inspection of all farms in the District Council Area proved that in practically all cases, regular preventive measures are undertaken.

Several informal notices were served relating to rodent infestations and details of the visits to infested premises are as follows:-

Total number of visits to all premises where treatment carried out .. 701

Number of Private premises treated .....	245
Number of Business premises treated .....	1
Number of District Council premises treated ....	4
Number of Agricultural premises treated .....	1

#### WATER SUPPLIES

##### Water Samples for Analysis

	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Chemical	2	2	-
Bacteriological	9	5	4

HOUSING

During the year, six new houses were built; two by the District Council and four by private persons. The two new Council Houses gave accommodation to two families from unfit houses, the latter being consequently demolished.

CARAVANS

There are two sites in the area annually licensed as Caravan Sites.

1. Haggerston Park
2. Ord House

The Haggerston Park site has been established for some years, while the Ord House site is new. Both sites possess adequate and wholesome piped water, are satisfactorily sewered and high standards of efficiency are aimed at and sustained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Number of Factories on register at 31st December, 1958 .....	20
Number of Mechanical Factories .....	14
Number of Non-Mechanical Factories .....	6
Inspections carried out .....	20
Contraventions found .....	1
Informal Notice served .....	1

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The pattern of work under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, entails visits to all Food Shops, Hotels and Catering establishments, but Meat Inspection accounts for much of the time spent administering this Act.

To the one slaughterhouse in the district, eighty visits were made to inspect meat, and 85% of the animals killed were examined.

The number of slaughtermen licensed was three.

PRIVATE LICENSED SLAUGHTERHOUSE - NORHAM

Animals Slaughtered:	Steers .....	119
	Heifers .....	Nil
	Sheep & Lambs .....	119
	Pigs .....	Nil

The number of Food premises registered under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, was:

(a) For the sale of Ice-Cream .....	9
(b) For the preparation or manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pickled, Pressed or Preserved Foods .....	2
Total:	<u>11</u>

Number of inspections to registered premises ..... 25

MEAT & OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

Bacon & Ham .....	13 lbs.
Canned Goods .....	112 tins



REFUSE COLLECTION

This service is still maintained on a fortnightly basis. There is a little criticism in the area regarding one collection every fourteen days, but it is difficult to see how such service could be augmented without the purchase of a second collection vehicle and the employment of two extra workers.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS HOUSING ACT, 1949

	<u>Number of Separate Houses</u>
Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	16
Applications rejected .....	2
Applications approved .....	14
Approximate average grant per house .....	£306. 8. 0d.
Total number of houses approved for grant in District Council's area since inception of Scheme .....	170

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE - HOLY ISLAND

This convenience, established in 1956, has more than proved its value to Holy Island, and the attendant has been commended on his excellent maintenance of the premises.

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEARPublic Health Act, 1936

Part 2 - Sanitation and Buildings .....	50
Part 3 - Nuisances .....	3
Part 4 - Water Supplies .....	70
Part 5 - Notifiable Diseases .....	2

Housing Act, 1936

Part 2 - Inspection of Insanitary Houses .....	99
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Housing Act, 1949

Part 2 - Section 20 - Improvement Grants - Visits in connection .....	64
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Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Visits in connection with infestation and administration .....	36
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Petroleum Consolidated Act, 1928

Visits in connection with Petrol Storage .....	29
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OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

1. Council House Repairs .....	160
2. Tradesmen re above .....	30
3. Town & Country Planning Act .....	31
4. Building Byelaws .....	26
5. Meat & Food Inspection .....	80
6. Food & Drugs Act, 1955 .....	25
7. Factories Act, 1937 .....	20
8. Water Supplies .....	151

Total Visits, Inspections etc. 876

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
A.N. SENIOR  
Surveyor & Public Health Inspector

52 Ravensdowne,  
Berwick upon Tweed.







